stories from
the pierre berton show

The Exodus of the Japanese

Janice Patton

The Exodus of the Japanese

The Exodus of the Japanese

Janice Patton

McClelland and Stewart Limited

© 1973 McClelland and Stewart Limited

All Rights Reserved

0-7710-1379-5

McClelland and Stewart Limited,
The Canadian Publishers,
25 Hollinger Road, Toronto.

Printed and Bound in Canada

Previous page,
Parked wing to wing at Pearl Harbor and other bases on Oahu Island, U.S. aircraft were an easy target. Japanese raiders killed 2,400 Americans and wounded more than a thousand. Within two days, Vancouver fingerprinted its Japanese-Canadians, closed all Japanese-language schools and newspapers, and staged a total blackout for the air raids everyone expected.

Introduction

Pierre Berton

For the past several years I have been telling stories on television that deal with Canada's past – stories about frontier heroes, for example, and Arctic exploration and great Canadian adventures. These began as a kind of experiment – a change-of-pace from the usual nightly interviews with international celebrities, which my viewers were used to. I began the experiment with some trepidation, but was surprised and delighted at the enthusiasm of the response. Almost immediately I was deluged with requests for copies of scripts (which did not exist because I ad-libbed my stories); with requests from school boards and individual teachers for films of the program (which also did not exist because the shows were on videotape) and, above all, from ordinary viewers asking for more. With one or two exceptions these talks on Canadian history brought a greater response than any of the interviews with stars, politicians, and authors, which were my main stock-in-trade. And so the stories became a feature of The Pierre Berton Show.

Later on I decided to branch out and examine the more immediate past, specifically, the social history of Canada between the two World Wars – a period familiar to many of my viewers but just over the hill of memory for many others. The great advantage of this period is that many of the participants in the great events of those decades are still alive. As a result I was able to enliven my stories with excerpts from videotaped interviews with men and women who were eyewitnesses to the events I was describing.

The requests for scripts and tapes were becoming more frequent and we were unable to fill them. I suggested to Janice Patton, then a member of my television staff, that she would be the ideal person to take the material and weave it into a printed narrative. Mrs. Patton, who began as a staff writer for *Maclean's*, has had more than twenty years' experience as a professional writer and historical researcher. (Her best known work is *Bartlett's Canada*, for which she prepared both text and captions.) In addition, she was completely familiar with the material since she had done much of the original research for the programs. The result is a new kind of media marriage and, I think, a very successful one. It underlines our growing awareness that Canada's history is as exciting as that of any country on the globe.

The Exodus of the Japanese

On December 7, 1941, Japan announced her entry into the Second World War by attacking the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands.

For people of Japanese descent living in Canada, this momentous event had terrible significance. It meant that the country in which they lived was at war with their homeland. There were nearly 23,000 of them: 6,000 Japanese nationals, 3,000 Japanese-born naturalized Canadians, and 14,000 Canadian-born citizens of Japanese descent. Even if they had been born in Canada, they were declared enemy aliens. December 7 was the beginning of a nightmare.

Following Pearl Harbor, the Canadian government took drastic and unprecedented action. Japanese Canadian people, most of whom then lived in British Columbia, were uprooted and scattered across the country. Their evacuation from the Pacific coast in the early months of 1942 was the greatest mass movement in the history of Canada. It was larger by far than the expulsion of the Acadians in the time of Evangeline, when the British took 10,000 French-speaking Canadians from their homes and forced them into exile along the Atlantic coast. More than twice as many Japanese Canadians were involved in the exodus of 1942.

Able-bodied men were sent to work camps in Ontario and the prairie provinces, while their wives and children were kept under guard in shack towns in the interior of British Columbia. Families were torn apart, businesses were destroyed, homes were sold for a song, and for 23,000 people nothing was ever the same again.

Shattered U.S. destroyers in drydock at Pearl Harbor.

On Sunday, December 7, 1941, Tsuguo Mineoka was living in Steveston, a fishing village ten miles south of Vancouver. He was secretary of the Fisherman's Union, an association of all the Japanese fishermen on the Pacific Coast, and a leading member of the Japanese community. He was 44, married, without children. That evening he was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

MINEOKA: These mounted policemen came to the front door of my house. It was a little after 10 at night. There were two or three of them, big men, and they showed me their badges and said, "We want you to come along with us. You have to come up to Vancouver for a few days. So you will take toothpaste and your nightclothes, that is all." They did not explain at all what was to happen to my family if I went there. "It won't take very long," one said, "I think it will only take a few hours and you will be back home." So I agreed with what he said.

Tsuguo Mineoka never saw his home again. That night he was taken to the immigration house in Vancouver where he was locked up with 37 other men, all Japanese nationals like himself. They were kept there, under military guard, for more than two months. A few days after their arrest, their relatives were allowed to visit them and Mineoka saw his wife for the first time since the police had taken him away.

For more than a year Mineoka was confined to prison camps in Alberta and Ontario, where he and other Japanese were segregated from other prisoners

Previous page, the Imperial Cannery at Steveston, centre of the Japanese fishing industry. Most of its citizens were evacuated to Greenwood, a mining ghost town, and Steveston in turn became a deserted village.

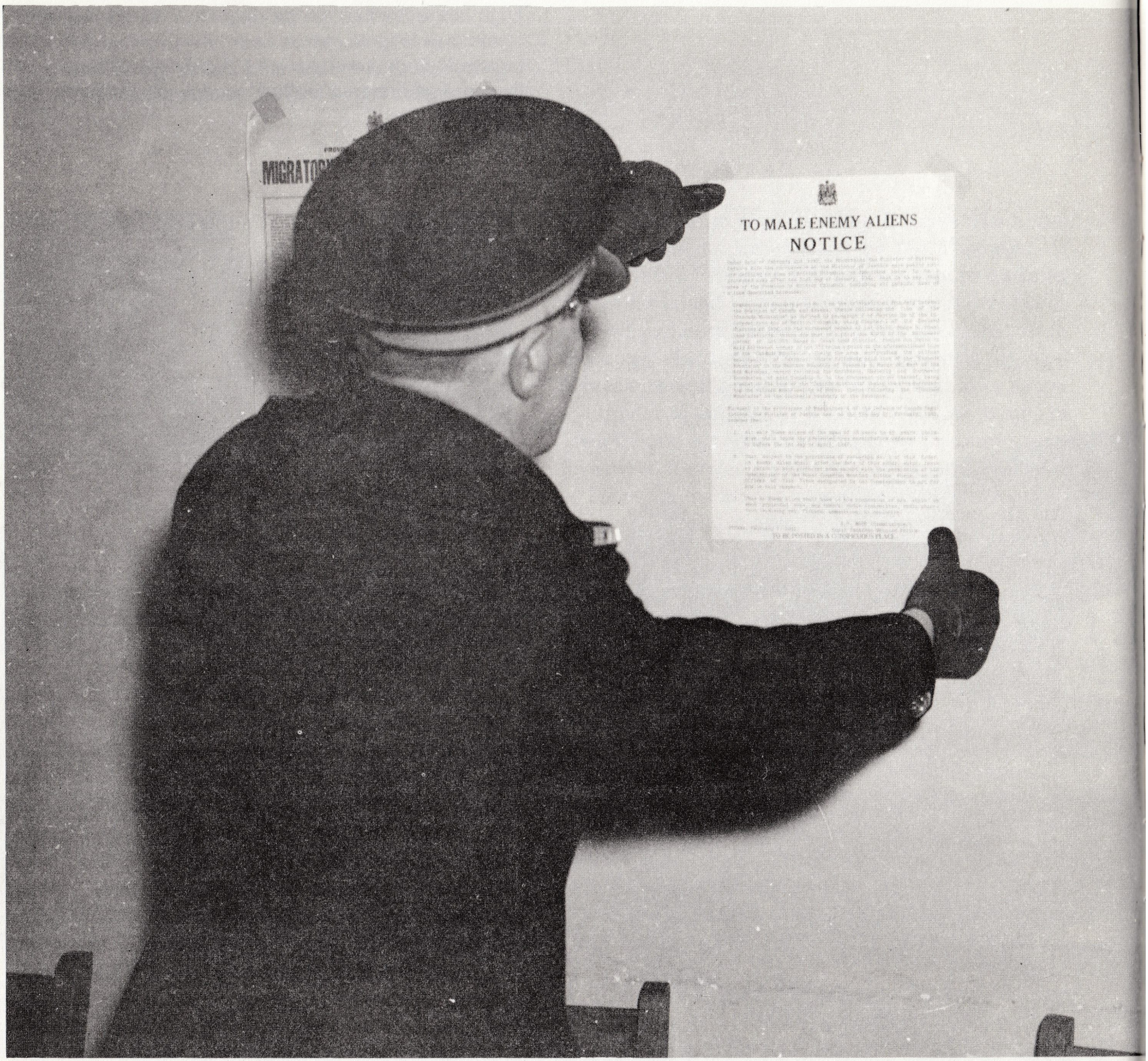
In January, 1941, Tsuguo Mineoka and his wife posed in their comfortable house in Steveston. Less than a year later they were separated and homeless, and the contents of their house were sold at auction for $150.

of war and put to work as camp cleaners. His house and its contents were seized by the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property. His wife was sent to Tashme, one of six inland British Columbia towns created or revived to house Japanese families evacuated from the coast. In 1943 she became seriously ill, and Mineoka was allowed to join her. A year later he got a job near Kamloops as a railway section hand. In 1948 he and his wife moved east to Toronto where he worked for twenty years as a gardener and janitor.

Tsuguo Mineoka's story is typical. Like him, thousands of Japanese Nationals and Canadian citizens of Japanese descent were imprisoned indefinitely without trial under the Canadian government's wartime Emergency Powers Act. They were never formally charged with a crime, told why they were imprisoned, where they would be sent, or how long they would be held. They lost everything they owned. Their businesses were ruined. For Mineoka and most of his generation, when the war ended it was too late to find anything but poorly paid dead-end jobs.

Why did Canada treat her Japanese people so harshly? Because we let panic get in the way of justice. We threw aside everything we were supposed to be fighting for and trampled on the rights of native-born Canadians. The government gave in to pressure from British Columbians whose healthy terror of the new war in the Pacific revived and strengthened old feelings of envy and bigotry against the Orientals living in the province. The minutes of the Canadian cabinet show that what the government actually feared was not subversive activity by Japanese

High in the Rockies the air rings with hammering as instant towns spring up to house the dispossessed. Japanese work crews are paid 20¢ to 40¢ an hour, then charged rent when they occupy the rough cabins.



The Japanese are ordered inland - first, Japanese nationals, then all Japanese regardless of citizenship.

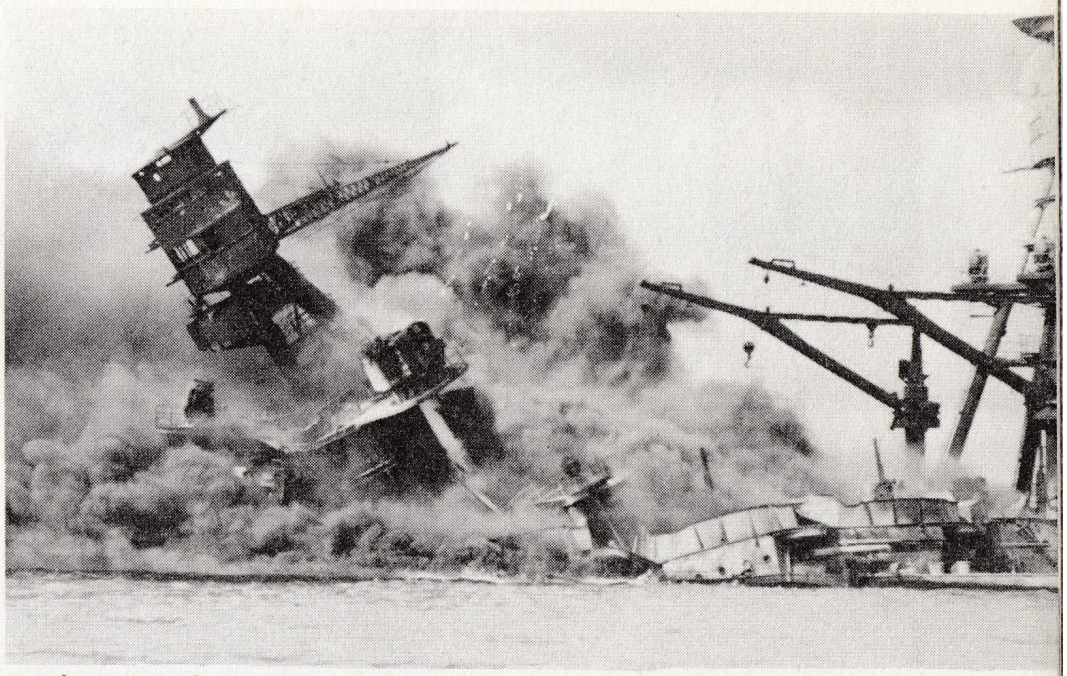
Canadians but serious racial attacks on them by the white population.

G. Ernest Trueman, a federal government official who took part in the evacuation of the Japanese, later admitted why the government acted as it did.

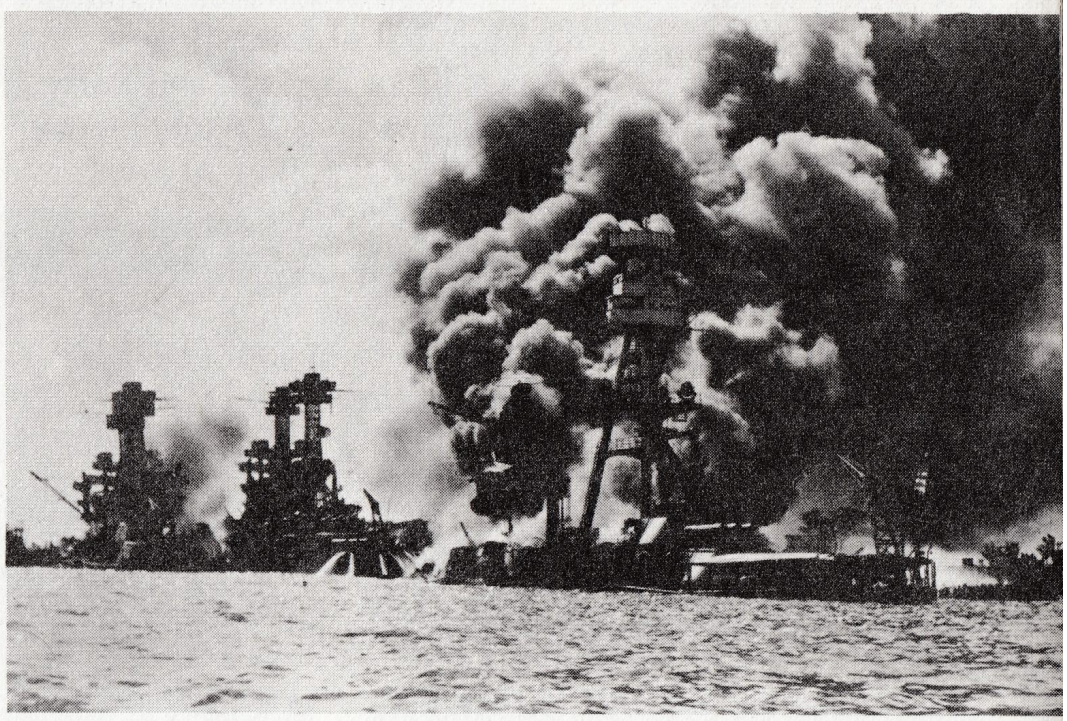
TRUEMAN: The reason for the mass evacuation was not because of the Japanese but because of the whites. The problem was one of mass hysteria and prejudice.

The bombing of Pearl Harbor shocked North America deeply. In a massive attack with more than 300 aircraft and six carriers, the Japanese sank four U.S. battleships, damaged three others, and destroyed many aircraft. Thirty-three hundred American servicemen were killed and 1,200 wounded. Suddenly, willy-nilly, the United States was at war. Great Britain had declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939, and Canada followed suit on September 11. But for more than two years the United States had held aloof from the conflagration Adolf Hitler set blazing in Europe.

Through the 1930's, American leaders had deplored Germany's annexation of neighbouring countries. They had protested against the Nazi treatment of the Jews long before it was revealed as systematic extermination. The American people had applauded the gallantry of British fighter pilots and the stoic courage of Londoners during the Battle of Britain. They backed President Roosevelt's lend-lease schemes which supplied the Allies with naval equipment. But even the most vehemently pro-British



In the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese score a direct hit on the U.S. battleship *Arizona*. Above, she blazes beside *West Virginia* and *Tennessee*. Below, a total wreck, she sinks with a thousand men aboard.



Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the U.S. and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada at a White House meeting of the Pacific War Council in 1943. At home, King's Japanese policy quivers with expedience. In August, 1944, he says the Japanese should resettle across Canada; but they can't buy land. He points out that the Japanese-Canadians have committed no treason, no sabotage; but he wants no postwar immigration from Japan.

sympathizers could not have persuaded their country voluntarily to abandon isolation and plunge into a struggle that seemed geographically so remote.

The attack on Pearl Harbor abruptly wrenched the initiative from American hands. Japan threw her support to Germany and Italy, the countries that had formed an Axis of power designed to bring Europe under their control. Astonished, suddenly vulnerable, the United States was hurtled into the war. She and Great Britain declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941. On December 11, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, and the U.S. Congress declared war on the Axis nations.

All that day, and through the week that followed, radio stations in the U.S. and Canada carried reports of Japanese espionage and sabotage on the west coast. Every unexplained incident was cited as an example of enemy activity. People reasoned that a nation capable of staging a massive and totally unexpected air attack would follow up with a carefully planned system of infiltrating and demoralizing the continent. Though the reports turned out to be false, they stirred and strengthened feelings of fear that hung in the air like coastal fog.

In Canada, it was natural enough that suspicion should focus on members of what was now an enemy race. What was unjust was their summary imprisonment or relocation and the fact that they were never given an opportunity to prove their innocence. The way the Japanese were treated was different from the way Germans and Italians in Canada were treated, and the only possible reason was that their skin was

Two days after Pearl Harbor, these Japanese-Canadian fishermen are questioned by an officer of the Royal Canadian Navy. He's going to impound their boats and confiscate their licences - and their livelihood.

Independence means owning your own small store - until you're classified as an enemy alien in wartime.

a different colour. To be blunt, they were victims of racism.

To the government, it didn't matter if they were born in Canada. It didn't matter if they had fought at Vimy Ridge in the First World War, as several hundred had. In fact, more that 14,000 were Nisei, second-generation Japanese born in this country, and another 3,000 were naturalized Canadians. Six thousand were Japanese nationals. (Because of our quota system of immigration, it was very difficult for a Japanese national to become a Canadian citizen, even if he had lived in Canada for years.)

Almost all of them lived in British Columbia. Many were fishermen or worked in fish canneries along the coast. Others were market gardeners, growing vegetables and fruits in the valley of the Fraser River. Some owned small grocery stores and restaurants in Vancouver or Victoria, or worked in these cities as gardeners or domestic servants.

Life wasn't easy for them. British Columbia had a long history of discrimination against Orientals, dating back to the 1880's when Chinese were imported to provide cheap manual labour for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1941, people of Japanese origin, whether or not they were born in Canada, were denied the right to vote or to hold public office. They were forbidden to work on Crown lands, on roads, or in mines. They were barred from certain professions, such as law and optometry.

Many British Columbians attempted to justify this treatment of the Japanese as second-class citizens by fostering myths about them. They were supposed to

An enemy spy? This woman mending her husband's fish nets is thinking of salmon, not sabotage. Yet, ludicrous as it seems, some British Columbians were convinced Canadian Japanese were secret agents.

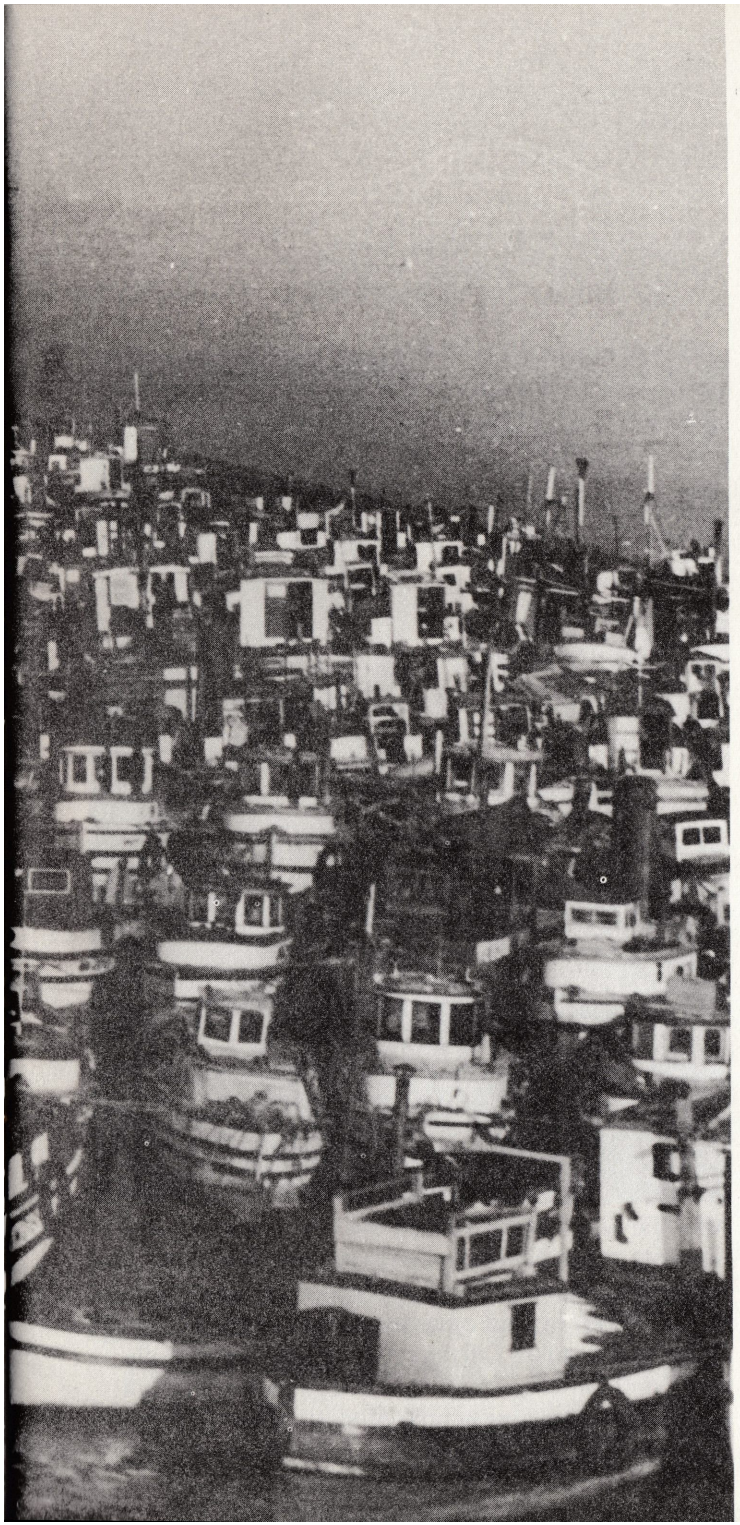
have taken over the fishing industry, yet in 1939 they held only 14 per cent of commercial fishing licences, supplied only 10 per cent of the labour and 5 per cent of the capital. Their birthrate was allegedly sky-high, yet the 1941 census shows the average family of a Canadian-born Japanese woman as 2.75. They were said to be lawless, yet a 1931 survey of 33 corrective institutions in British Columbia showed only half as many Japanese inmates, per capita, as British.

In the Fraser Valley, the Japanese farmers paid less for fertilizer and got longer credit terms with white companies, simply because their credit rating was better than that of white farmers. It is quite true that the Japanese concentrated in certain economic fields such as farming. They had little choice. The attitude of the white community made it virtually impossible for them to go into the professional world.

For the Japanese it was a vicious circle. If they prospered, they were regarded as dangerous economic competition. More often, because they could afford only basic necessities, they were accused of lowering the Canadian standard of living. While their efforts to integrate were rebuffed, their attempts to preserve the Japanese language and religion were interpreted as refusal to assimilate.

The war with Japan brought the prejudice to the surface. On the day Pearl Harbor was attacked, a young Vancouver girl named Yoshiko Kurita was walking home when an old man came up and spat in her face. That afternoon, when Yoshiko's mother

Barred from public service and the professions, Japanese-Canadians worked hard to establish family businesses. Above, Japanese stores line the main street in Steveston. At left, father and son display their stock of clocks and watches - all confiscated when the Japanese were ordered out of Vancouver in 1942. In wartime panic these goods will be sacrificed for a fraction of their value.



Japanese fishing boats seized by the government and corralled at Annieville Dyke on the Fraser River. Each vessel represents years of hard, rough work and one family's hope for equal opportunity in Canada.

boarded a streetcar, a white passenger tore off her hat and stamped on it.

The Japanese fishermen were the first group to be evacuated. False rumours spread quickly. People claimed that the fishermen were really ex-naval officers sent to spy out British Columbian waters. Without warning they were rounded up and sent to work camps. At Prince Rupert and villages down the coast, R.C.M.P. officers ordered the fishermen into their small one-man boats to form a column which was towed to Victoria. George Tanaka, a landscape architect, later heard of the plight of the fishing fleet from a friend.

TANAKA: These people weren't warned about what they would have to do. Some of them just went down to the boats wearing nothing but the shirts on their backs. They weren't allowed to phone or let their families know. Their boats were tied bow to stern and there was a long trek down the British Columbia coast to Victoria. From there they were towed to the mouth of the Fraser River. Some of the boats were not handled properly by the Navy, and when they turned sharply some were swamped. They were impounded and those that weren't damaged in transit were later sold for a song.

The Japanese were known for their industry. They had lived frugally and struggled to acquire boats or other small businesses that provided their only es-

cape route from menial jobs. Now their savings were wiped out.

TANAKA: At this point money came to have very little meaning for Canadian-born Japanese. The dollar meant nothing to us at that time. We had lost all our possessions, our homes, and the whole system that we knew of. Our families were broken up. The only thing we could think of was our close ones, and how to communicate with them. The thought of the future, of work or settlement, became nothing to us at that time.

Still public pressure mounted day by day. Fifty-nine Japanese-language schools and three Japanese-language newspapers were closed by the government. Through January, Vancouver papers carried letters to the editor and even editorials demanding the imprisonment of all Japanese. People on the west coast fully expected to be bombed or perhaps invaded by Japanese forces. Air-raid wardens patrolled the streets and householders blotted out their lights with hastily-made blackout curtains.

Early in February, the mayor of Vancouver wired Ottawa, urging swift removal of the Japanese. The British Columbian government made an official appeal to the federal Pensions Minister. The Canadian government had promised to respect the rights of all citizens, but it buckled under the pressure. On February 26, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced that all Japanese would be evacuated from

After the war George Tanaka became a leader in the Japanese movement to win equal rights with their fellow Canadians. When this photograph was taken in March, 1949, he and other executives of the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association successfully petitioned for the removal of 29 regulations that still discriminated against people of their race.

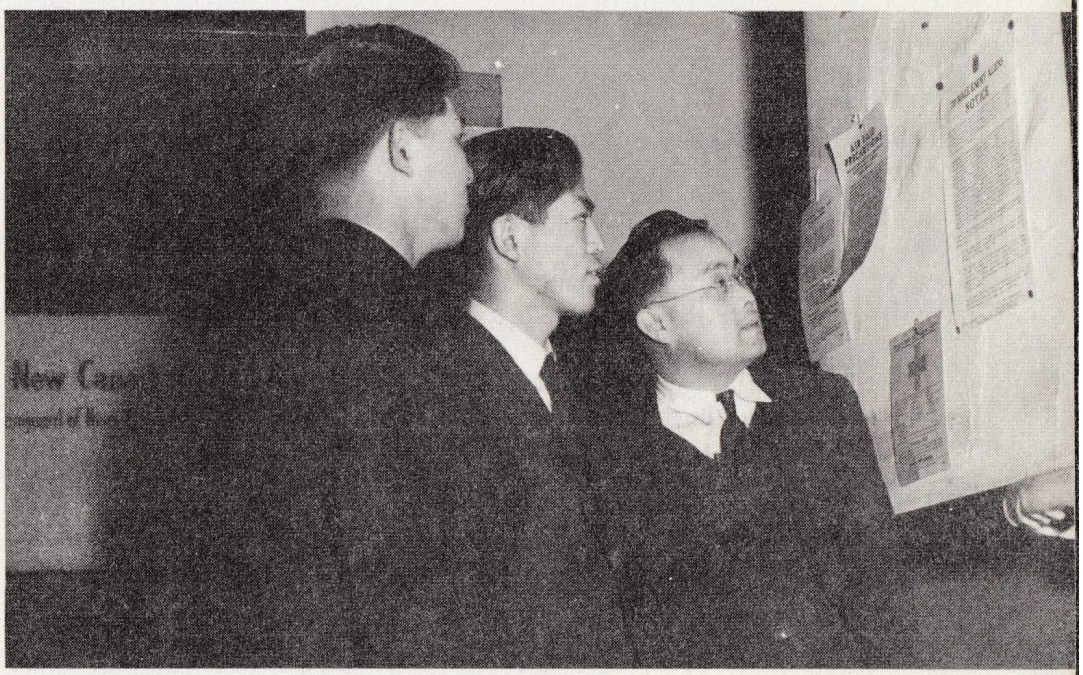
the coast. On the basis of the War Measures Act the British Columbia Security Commission was given complete authority over all Japanese in the province, regardless of their citizenship.

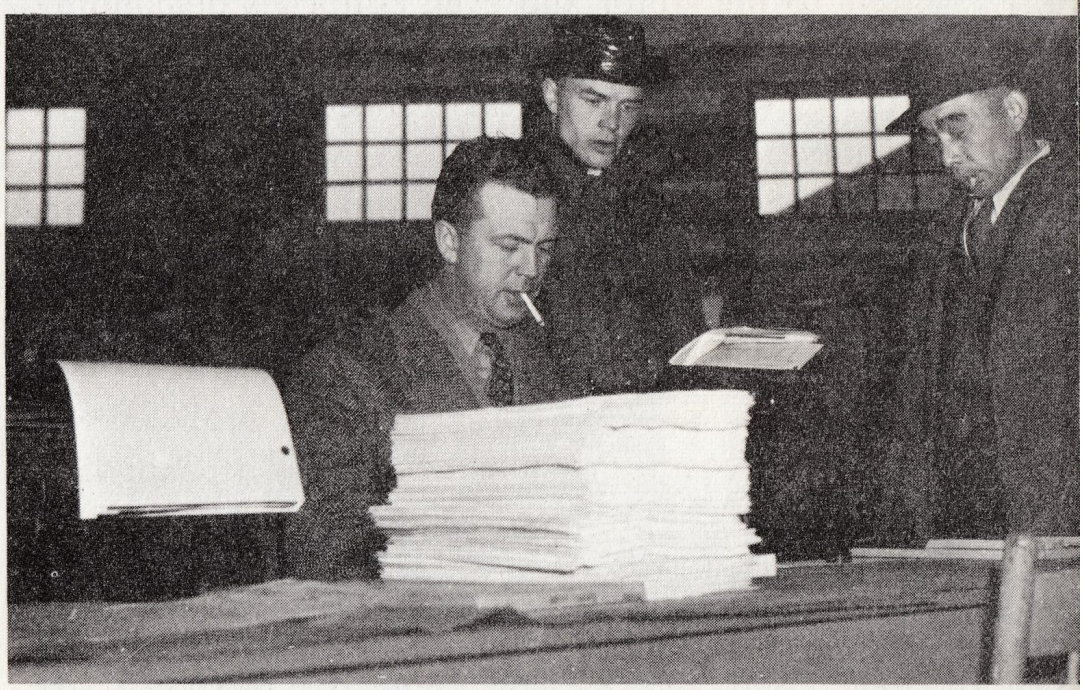
Through the spring of 1942 the R.C.M.P. continued to round up all Japanese men between the ages of 18 and 45 and send them east: to road camps in the British Columbia interior, to sugar beet projects in Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario, or to internment in a prisoner-of-war camp in northern Ontario. No one knew when the police would come to take him away.

The atmosphere of uncertainty hung like a pall over the Japanese. Never clearly defined, federal policy on what was called "the Japanese problem" changed from day to day without warning as the progress of the war and the demands of the voters influenced public opinion. The Japanese were told at the outset that the move from the coast would be only temporary. It turned out to be permanent. Government advertisements assured them that their belongings would be held "in trust." A year later they were sold with or without the owners' permission.

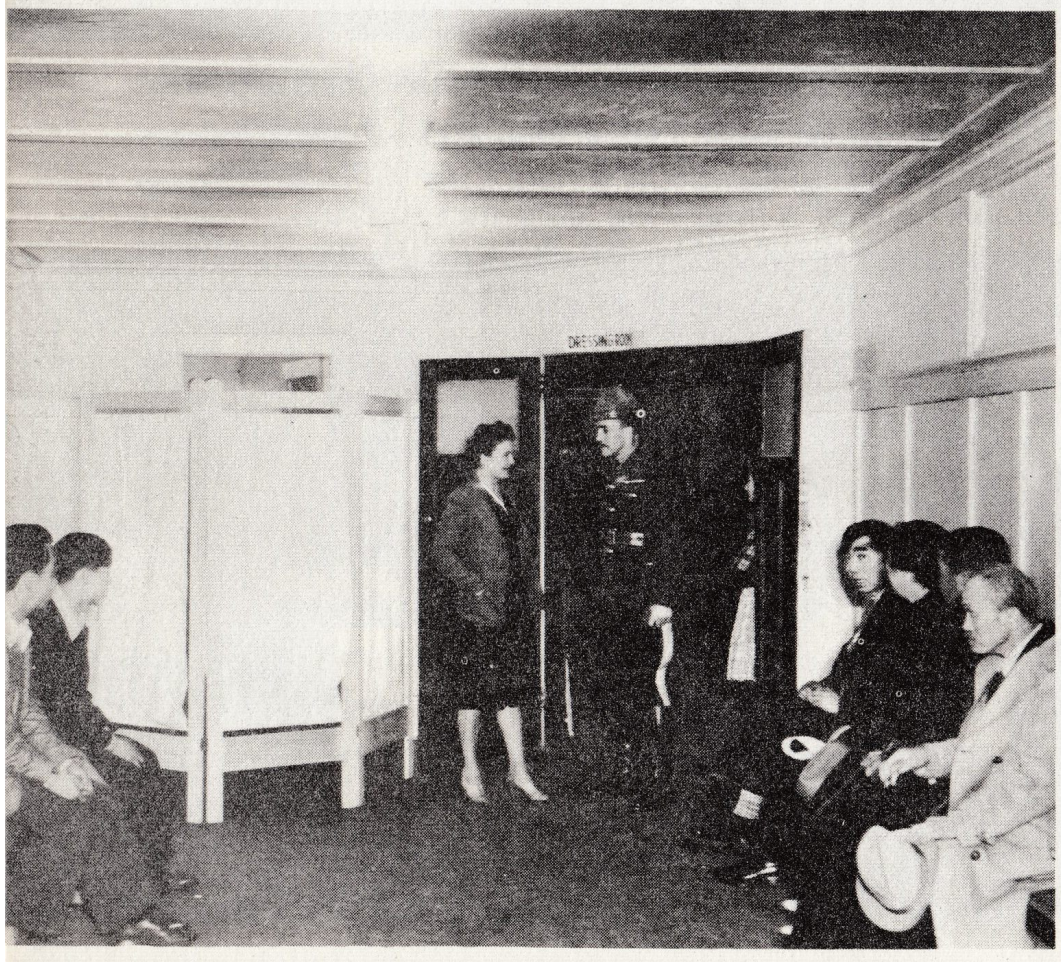
Announcements of evacuation plans would be followed by vacillation and delays because transportation and housing weren't ready. Women waited, knowing only that their husbands and sons would be taken away.

The most moving description of how those families felt was written by George Tanaka's mother.

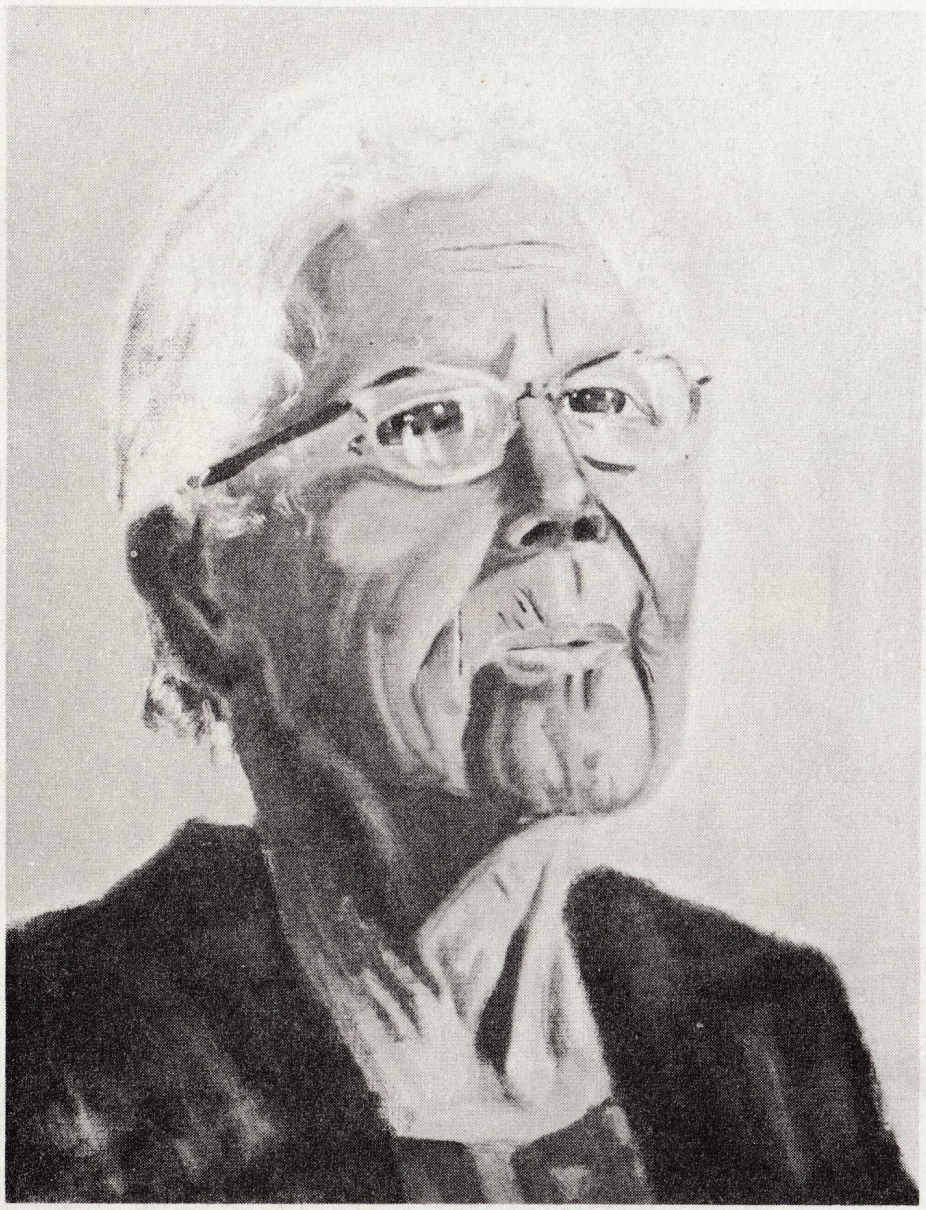




No wonder these men look puzzled. The Nisei paper published in this office calls them New Canadians, but the government calls them enemy aliens. Below, officials convert a man's life story into statistics.



At Hastings Park in Vancouver, Japanese are registered, searched and issued blankets. They co-operate: only once have they actively battled for acceptance. British Columbian prejudice against Orientals dates back to 1858, when Chinese were imported to pan gold from Fraser River sandbars. Japanese first came in 1877. Within a decade, white settlers were agitating against Oriental economic competition and the dilution of European bloodstock. In 1902, both native-born and naturalized Japanese-Canadians were disenfranchised. In 1907, when more than 8,000 Japanese moved to British Columbia, Vancouver organized an Asiatic Exclusion League to drive out Chinese, Japanese and Sikhs. On the weekend of September 8-9, a mob invaded Chinatown and "Little Tokyo" on Powell Street, where they were repelled with knives and broken bottles. Footing the bill for $25,000 damage, Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier said, "The rowdies got a well-deserved licking . . . (but) this may make the Japs very saucy, and render an adjustment of the trouble more difficult." In the same year Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir was using Oriental labour in his coal mines; in 1913, after Mackenzie and Mann bought him out and used Japanese as strikebreakers, miners on strike seized, looted and burned Nanaimo. Though the Japanese community offered to raise troops for the Boer War and the First World War, only 150 Japanese were allowed into the Canadian armed forces in the Second World War. Inflamed by reports of Japanese atrocities in Hong Kong and on the infamous Burma Railway, politicians, service clubs and other solid citizens aroused opinion against the Japanese in British Columbia. When a Japanese submarine shelled a Vancouver Island lighthouse in 1942, Japanese Canadians were unfairly blamed.



Long after the war, this affectionate portrait of Kane Tanaka was painted by her grandson Michael.

Mrs. Kane Tanaka had lived for more than 20 years in Vancouver, raising her two sons alone after her husband died in 1924. George, born in Canada, was a Canadian citizen; Kinzie, three years younger, was classified as a Japanese national because Mrs. Tanaka happened to be visiting Japan when he was born. She knew that Kinzie would be the first to go. Expecting an evacuation order any day, she made his work clothes ready. On March 9, she was sitting by the window in Kinzie's room, making the buttonholes for his new suit.

MRS. TANAKA: It was about three in the afternoon, the sun was shining, and I cast my eyes out onto the street across our garden. There I saw an automobile coming slowly past the front of our house. In a moment, there came into my mind like a flash this thought: Was the man in the automobile an R.C.M.P. officer? In those days my mind was always occupied about the Japanese evacuation. The anti-Japanese articles and the personal opinion of the public were published in the Vancouver newspaper every day. Our families were not allowed to be together. This struck into the heart of all Japanese.

The car circled, came crawling back, stopped outside. Mrs. Tanaka laid her sewing in her lap and watched as the driver, dressed in plain clothes, opened the gate across the street. She felt a surge of relief.

At left is Kinzie Tanaka at Lemprière. At right, other men leave for camps where they'll build roads or cut firewood. Some who refuse to leave their families are interned in an Ontario prison camp.

MRS. TANAKA: But when I saw the man come out of the garden I immediately knew that he was not a visitor. He must be searching for a certain house. In another minute he reached my gate. I knew then that he must be the R.C.M.P. officer coming for Kinzie. My mind was made ready to receive him. Waiting for him to knock at my door, my heart was heavy and I trembled with an unknown worry. I heard the footsteps on the front porch. Then the doorbell rang. I opened the door and greeted the man. Very quietly and gently he asked, "Is Mr. Kinzie Tanaka in?" I replied, "He is out." He then handed me the long envelope which contained an official letter and said, "Will you give this to him and ask him to come to the R.C.M.P. office tomorrow morning?" So I said, "Oh, this is the removal business!" He replied, "Too bad." His tone was quiet and his attitude showed sympathy toward me. Then he got into his car and drove away.

Mrs. Tanaka closed the door and went back to her chair in Kinzie's room. It had happened at last.

MRS. TANAKA: When I came to think about his departure, his unknown destination, and unlimited separation, my eyes became clouded with tears. Immediately I thought, I mustn't show them such weakness; I should be the one who is calm. I heard George and Kinzie returning from work; their footsteps were always hurried and cheerful. The back door opened, and Kinzie greeted me with his usual smile. I smiled too, and immediately told him, "The R.C.M.P. brought a notice for you today. Now you will be busy preparing for your departure."

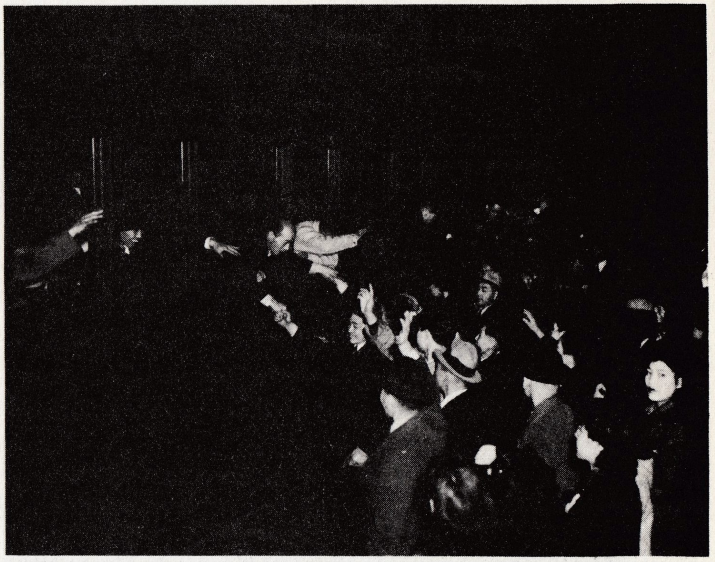
That night, after she washed the dishes, Mrs. Tanaka sat up until 11 o'clock mending five of Kinzie's work shirts. Next morning, at the R.C.M.P. office, Kinzie was told that he must leave Vancouver two days later. He packed his belongings carefully and telephoned his best friends to say goodbye. That evening three Canadian boys brought him a gift of $25 collected from his friends. When he left for Lemprière, a work camp in the Rockies, on the evening of March 12, his friends, Japanese and white, came to see him off.

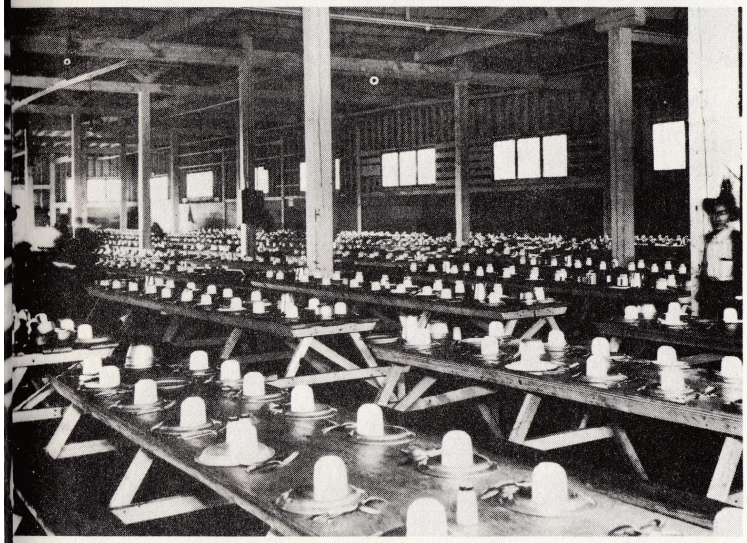
MRS. TANAKA: George and I said goodbye to Kinzie at home. We sat under the light in his room, watching the clock on his desk. At 7:30 we could hear the heavy sound of the train slowly receding into the distance. Our eyes met and we smiled, but with lonely expressions. Yes, this was unlimited separation! Our hearts were heavy, and we talked quietly till late into the night. March 12, 1942, was gone forever.

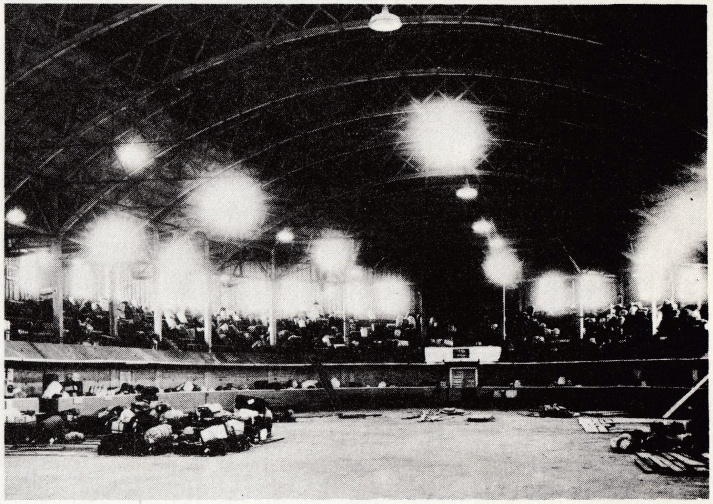
Later, George Tanaka was sent to a work camp in Ontario, and his mother to Kaslo, a deserted mining town in the Kootenay district of British Columbia.

While shacks for the Japanese were being erected in Kaslo, Tashme, Sandon, Slocan, Greenwood, and New Denver, B.C., families moved from coastal towns were housed in Hastings Park in Vancouver. In the old exhibition grounds, women and children

Hastings Park in Vancouver becomes a waystation for evicted Japanese. On March 16, 1942, the B.C. Security Commission begins moving families into Pacific National Exhibition buildings converted to makeshift living quarters. Husbands and wives are segregated by sex in mess halls and dormitories, and Japanese children aren't allowed to swim in the pool where white children play. Trainloads of men leave for road-building camps and sugarbeet farms while women and children wait to settle in the Rockies. Few Canadian communities will accept them. By September 30, 8,000 Japanese will pass through the park.







At left and above right, a settlement at Slocan in the West Kootenays. In 1942 the old ghost towns hold 7,500 Japanese-Canadian children. Their families build schools, hospitals and, in two towns, Buddhist temples. Below right, George Tanaka works for 25¢ an hour baling and loading straw in Valetta, Ontario.

slept on steel bunk beds in livestock buildings where the stench of cattle still hung in the air. At its peak, on September 1, 1942, the park held nearly 4,000 people. Each day groups were sent east hundreds of miles to the housing projects in the Kootenays and the Okanagan valley. By Christmas these projects held 12,000 people.

Only a few Japanese were allowed to stay in Vancouver: those who worked in hospitals and prisons, or who were married to people of other races.

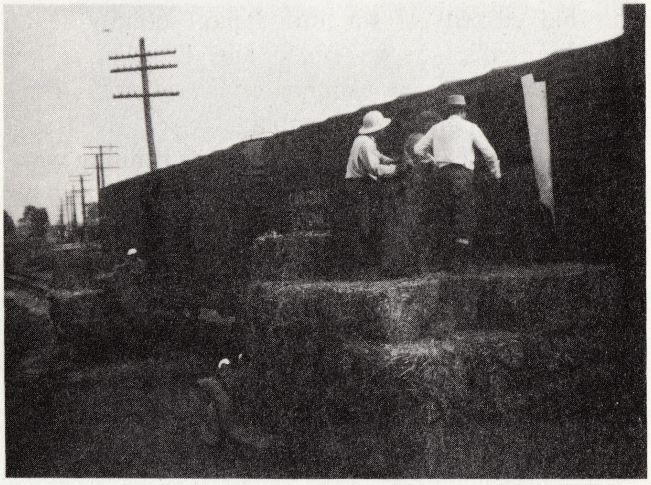
The housing projects were dreary rows of frame or tar-paper bungalows, 18 by 24 feet, each with two bedrooms and a kitchen shared by two families. The evacuees were expected to pay their own board. Those who couldn't pay received government relief, which was deducted from the money collected by the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property from the forced sale of their belongings. Living conditions were so poor that citizens of wartime Japan actually sent food shipments – soya sauce and bean paste – through the Red Cross to Japanese Canadians in the ghost towns of British Columbia.

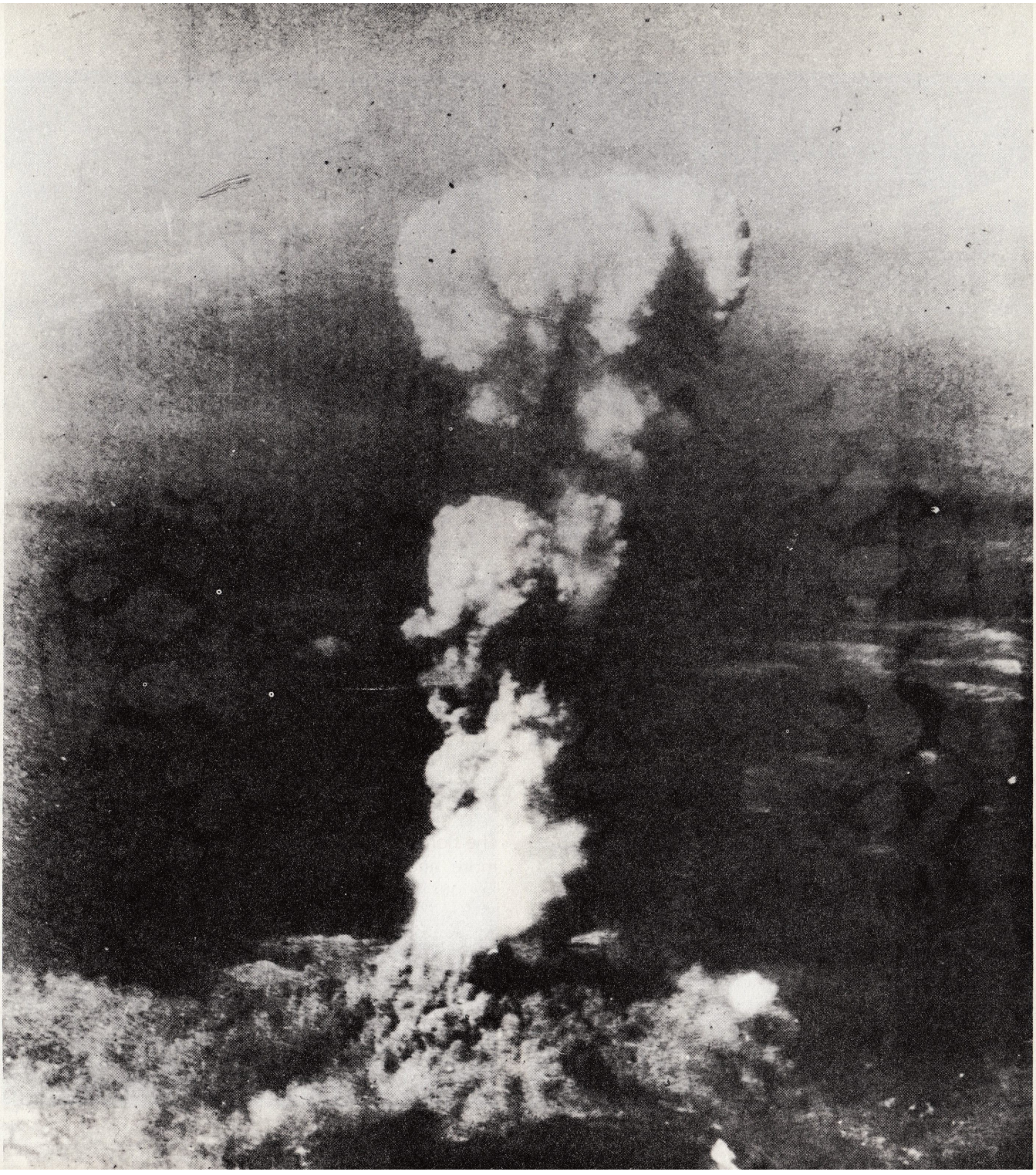
Until 1943 there was no electricity or running water. Women read by candlelight and trudged up to a mile to fetch water through the first winter. Forbidden to have radios, adults were denied news of the war that affected them so deeply. Teenagers couldn't swoon to the songs of Frank Sinatra or Freddy Martin's version of the Tchaikovsky piano concerto, "Tonight We Love." Perhaps mercifully, they couldn't hear "The Japs Won't Have a Ghost of a Chance" or Sammy Kaye's "Remember Pearl Harbor" either. Cut off from their own generation, they couldn't even attend high school. Younger children were taught from correspondence courses in makeshift classrooms in the housing projects. In British Columbia, there was a strong feeling that Japanese children didn't deserve an education.

By the end of 1942, the men who had been sent east were allowed to rejoin their families in the ghost towns, or to seek their fortunes in the east. In November, George Tanaka was released from an R.C.M.P. camp near Tilbury, Ontario, where he had been working as a farm labourer. With $35 in his pocket, saved from his wages of 25¢ a day, he took a train to Toronto. He felt like a political refugee reaching a new land.

TANAKA: I remember coming out of the Union Station and going across the street to Murray's Restaurant. A waitress came up to me and said, "What nationality are you?" I said, "I am a Japanese Canadian," and she said, "Oh! I have never met a Japanese person before." Then I remember walking up Bay Street – it was a cold, sleety day – and realizing I could go where I wanted without having to report to anybody or ask permission or get a permit for anything. I felt like shouting out, "I'm free, I'm free." Then I understood what freedom meant.

George Tanaka began looking for a room and a job, and found some doors slammed in his face.





Other Japanese encountered prejudice too. When Frank Tabuchi first tried to open a small radio repair shop in Toronto in 1943, local businessmen persuaded the city to refuse him a licence. The magistrate told him, "You write and tell the holy father in Japan to call off the war and we will grant a licence." Citizens of Chatham, Ontario, tried unsuccessfully to bar all Japanese from their city. As late as 1947 the Alberta government was urging the removal of the province's 3,500 Japanese, most of whom were still working on sugar beet farms around Lethbridge. On the whole, though, Japanese Canadians found a better welcome east of the Rockies than they had in British Columbia.

In 1944, the battle in the Pacific was moving toward its final horror, undreamed of by anyone but a handful of physicists and politicians – the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The heightened struggle increased the tension in the housing camps as families wondered how the Canadian government would settle their fates. When Germany surrendered on May 4, 1945, and the Allies closed in on Japan, the imprisoned families were offered a choice: they could renounce Canadian citizenship and return to Japan, or stay in Canada and be relocated. Reunited after physical separation, many families were emotionally torn apart as they wrangled over a course of action. Would it be disloyal to abandon the homeland, or insane to return to it? Of the 4,000 people eventually shipped back to Japan, many were youngsters who would rather have stayed in Canada.

At left, the terrible mushroom cloud billows over Hiroshima as the first atomic bomb explodes at 8.16 a.m. on August 6, 1945. Nearly five tons, packed with uranium, the bomb is dropped by parachute from the U.S. B-29 *Enola Gay*. Above, Hiroshima lies devastated. The bomb has killed 130,000 and injured as many more, and its physical and spiritual effects will spread far into the future. A second bomb, intended for Kokura, falls on Nagasaki on August 9. Over the protests of scientists, and with the concurrence of the British, President Truman has decided to wage atomic war. On September 2, Japan surrenders.

Where to Find It

Amusements	5	Homemaker	11
Births, Deaths	18	Radio	21
Comics	21	Sports	14, 15
Editorial	6	Want Ads	18, 19, 20
Financial	16, 17, 20	Women	10, 11

The Globe and Mail

Partly Cloudy, Warm

Detailed Weather Report on Page 3

102nd Year. No. 29,848. Metropolitan Edition ★ TORONTO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1945. 3 Cents Per Copy 22 PAGES

REPORT JAPS QUIT

Domei Agency Declares Emperor Accepts Terms

All's Quiet on White House Front — A lone Wave sits on a sidewalk bench and watches White House fountains play as she, along with rest of world, waits anxiously for the end of the war. Pennsylvania Ave., quiet now, is littered with debris from crowd that waited in vain Sunday night for big news.

Factory Fire In Detroit Fatal to 13

Detroit, Aug. 13 (AP).—A sudden fire sweeping through a Detroit box factory today brought death to 11 women and two men and injuries to 52 other persons, several of whom are not expected to live.

As an investigation by the police the Fire Marshal's Office proceeded tonight, two employees of the factory were arrested "for investigation."

The fire turned the plant of the Export Box and Sealer Company into an inferno in a few seconds.

The blaze broke out as the 180 employees, mostly women, were in the midst of a rest period and were listening to a juke box.

Apparently disbelieving a shout of fire from the first floor of the two-story factory building, the workers continued to listen to the blaring of the mechanical player until flames began licking the stairway. Then came a rush for doors and windows. Most of the victims, seared by flames or maddened by the intense heat, died after leaping to the sidewalk of one of Detroit's most heavily travelled streets.

Differ as to Explosion

The exact cause of the fire has not been determined. Some of those who escaped from the first floor, where the blaze started, said it followed an explosion. Others asserted they heard no explosion.

Most of the dead were so severely burned that identification was impossible. Six hours after the fire only one of the dead had been identified. She was Mrs. Loretta Donaldson, who died in receiving hospital.

Fire Marshal Hall said the plant, which was engaged in boxing war materials, was closed in April because of several fire hazards. It was allowed to reopen, he said, after later check showed fire regulations had been complied with.

Louis Markle, 30, Ordnance Department inspector, said he believed fire resulted from pouring cold oil anti-corrosion fluid into a hot tank. Markle was in the plant at the time and said he saw flames break out under one of the tanks on the first floor.

Your Morning Smile

Customer—It's the old story, Mr. [illegible]

Indications U.S. Patience Running Low

By FELIX BELAIR JR.
New York Times Special to The Globe and Mail. Copyright

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Truman, as spokesman for the Allied powers, was still awaiting Japan's acceptance of his surrender terms long after the usual White House closing hour tonight and there was increasing talk in high Government quarters that the Japanese might be "stalling for time."

Through a series of negative statements issued through his press secretary, Charles G. Ross, the President indicated he was determined to exhaust every possibility and give the Japanese the benefit of every doubt before giving the signal to release more atomic bombs with which he promised to obliterate the enemy islands, unless they capitulated promptly.

As the day wore on and no word was received from Japan at the White House or the State Department to the President's final surrender terms, it was decided that anything further to be said by the United States and the Allied powers to the Government of Japan would be said with bullets, bombs and concentrated destruction.

While no official quarter would concede that there had been a deliberate slackening of Allied operations against the enemy while awaiting Japan's reply, despatches from Guam and elsewhere have indicated a tapering off of the B-29 flights as well as naval bombardment.

No More Warnings

It was learned authoritatively that serious thought had been given to setting a time limit within which Japan must reply or face the consequences. But in the end it was decided that the consequences should come without further warning.

As the dinner hour passed and all news outlets were placed on the alert until midnight, the President sent word to White House correspondents through Mr. Ross that he had observed without comment a despatch that Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had offered the Japanese the use of the navy's communications through Guam, if they wanted to speed up the much slower diplomatic channels. Washington sources could neither confirm nor deny the report.

Finally the White House Secretary was asked whether the point was being reached where the United States ought to start "[illegible]

Japs Report Red Landing On Sakhalin

London, Aug. 13 (AP).—Russian armored columns crashed up to 28 miles through Japanese defenses in Manchuria today in a five-pronged drive toward Harbin, while Tokyo claimed a Soviet invasion of Japanese territory lying only 30 miles from the enemy homeland.

Japanese broadcasts said Russian marines had swarmed ashore on strategic Karafuto, Japanese-owned southern half of Sakhalin Island, north of Japan proper, but there was no immediate confirmation from the Soviet High Command.

Moscow's communique said three Russian armies, advancing into the heart of Manchuria, had seized at least 22 Japanese strongpoints as they swept toward the arsenal city of Harbin from the west, northwest, north, northeast and east.

Tank-led Soviet thrusts threatened to disrupt the entire Japanese communication system in Manchuria, playing havoc with the enemy's supply and leaving pockets of enemy troops open to encirclement and annihilation.

The Russians crossed one of Manchuria's three north-south rail lines and threatened another, the 950-mile line liking Dairen and Mukden with extreme Northern Manchuria, Moscow's war bulletin disclosed.

On the west, Moscow revealed, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Trans-Baikal Army crossed the Great Khangan mountain range and captured Solun and Wangyehmiao, 268 and 215 miles west of Harbin. Other forces swept along the Chinese Eastern Railroad and burst into Mientuho, 350 miles northwest of Harbin.

The 2nd Far Eastern Army gained nine to 25 miles northeast of Harbin in a drive between the Sungari and Ussuri Rivers, and while Soviet bombers plastered Manchurian rail junctions, Russian forces on the east captured Linkow, 177 miles east of Harbin.

Two Landings Made

Tokyo said that Russian invasion forces, going ashore under the guns of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, had established two beachheads on the west coast of Sakhalin Island in a swift follow-up to the seaborne invasion of Korea.

The Russian landings were made as the Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria hurled suicide planes at

U.S. Navy Repeats News in Broadcast at Guam; No Further Details Given

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (Tuesday) (CP).—Domei Agency tonight said the Japanese Government has accepted the Allied surrender formula, the Federal Communications Commission said today. The Japanese broadcast was recorded in New York.

The report also was heard in London by Reuters News Agency.

The communications room of U.S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Guam also flashed word over the Guam radio today that the Tokyo radio had reported Japan has accepted the Potsdam ultimatum to surrender. There was no announcement where the broadcast was picked up.

The Allied surrender formula—by terms of which the Mikado would be retained as nominal head of Japan, taking orders from an Allied Commander-in-Chief—was transmitted to Japan Saturday through Switzerland, a neutral intermediary.

First information of the acceptance was a Tokyo radio broadcast which said:

"The text of an Imperial message accepting the Potsdam proclamations will be forthcoming soon."

The broadcast was signed off at 1:50 a.m., E.D.T., and was preceded by a "flash" warning.

The statement was repeated a few moments later.

No further details were given.

Only a short time earlier, however, Tokyo had reported that the Japanese Cabinet had been in continuous session "until late Monday night" and indicated that the reply to the Allied unconditional surrender demand probably would be available "as soon as legal procedures are completed."

Waves of cheering were heard as the Guam radio broke into a regular broadcast to make the announcement at 3:58 p.m. Guam time (1:58 a.m. E.D.T.).

There were no details—only the brief word that Japan had decided to accept the terms of the Potsdam ultimatum to surrender.

The news came as United States and British fleets were patrolling just off Japan. It was believed that the fleets would head for Japanese ports shortly.

Red Army Method Fully Explained To Eisenhower

[illegible] Aug. 13 (AP) — Gen. [illegible] declared today he had [illegible] troops at the Elbe or [illegible] last spring because [illegible] requested it. He added [illegible] glad to place before [illegible] record of the way the [illegible] High Command co-operated during the European [illegible]

[illegible] press conference, [illegible] said he ordered Americans to stop at the [illegible] of Berlin and to turn [illegible] he wanted to break [illegible] Bavarian redoubt as [illegible]

[illegible] he asserted, were [illegible] before the Americans [illegible]

[illegible] general, visiting [illegible] station of the Russ[illegible] that subjects Premier [illegible] talked about during [illegible] things in Moscow had [illegible] Soviet Russia's para[illegible] to be friendly with [illegible]

[illegible] said he did not want [illegible] things Premier Stalin [illegible] because that was the

Superforts Attacking Honshu Rail Targets

GUAM, Aug. 14 (Tuesday) (AP).—American Superfortresses resumed the offensive against Japan at noon today, attacking Southern Honshu. The first targets today were the Marifu railroad yards and ships off the coast southwest of Kure. United States Army Strategic Air Force headquarters said the raids were under way when announced, and "will continue."

They apparently are intended as a prod to hasten the enemy's surrender.

The last previous B-29 raid was a small-scale blow at Fukuyama and Tokyo Thursday.

Then it was announced that the B-29's were not going out. There was no explanation, but the Japanese offer to surrender was apparently the reason for the layoff.

Follow European Plan

The Strategic Air Forces apparently are following the pattern of the European air war, when they hit transportation lines in the closing phases of the conflict.

The rail yard target today is 14 miles southwest of Hiroshima, first

The Far East Air Forces stepped up their assaults on Kyushu and Shikoku, striking with 600 bombers and fighters Sunday. Superforts still presumably were giving the Japanese a chance to make up their minds regarding unconditional surrender. No United States Army Strategic Air Forces blows with atomic, demolition or incendiary bombs have been announced since Thursday, when the second atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki and 92 Superforts attacked Fukuyama.

The Kuriles shelling raked targets from which the Japanese might attempt to interfere with Russian operations on the Japanese portion of Sakhalin Island, about 500 miles to the west, across the Sea of Okhotsk.

Shore batteries at Kurabu Cape on Paramushiro offered "some opposition, but our forces suffered no damage and no casualties," a navy communique said.

Step Up Reconversion Of Wartime Factories When Surrender Comes

Canada Will Cancel Direct Contracts, but 'Not in One Day'

Ottawa, Aug. 13 (CP).—Reconversion of Canada's industrial plants

U.S. Plans Speeded to Place Country on Peacetime Basis

Washington, Aug. 13 (AP).—Government leaders rushed plans today

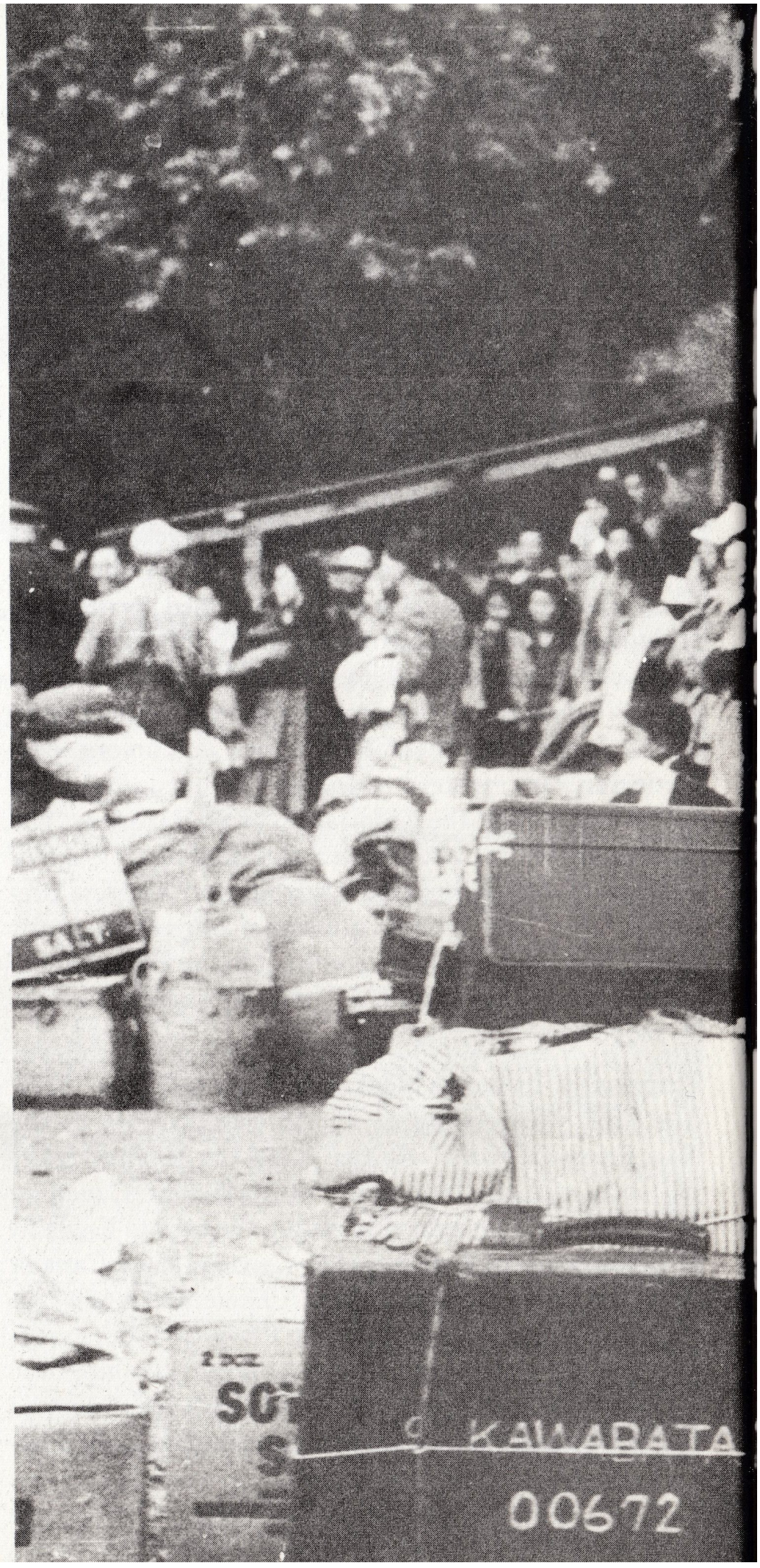
After the war ended with Japan's unconditional surrender on August 14, 1945, the Canadian government actually considered sending back to Japan all Japanese Canadians, including those born in this country, most of whom didn't speak or understand any language but English. An agreement was reached with General Douglas MacArthur, the American commander in the occupied territory of Japan. A liner was commissioned to transport them. The Japanese themselves were not consulted.

When news of the mass deportation broke, protests came from citizens, churches, and unions, particularly in eastern Canada. A committee was formed to fight the deportation of the Japanese. The committee lost the case in the Supreme Court of Canada, but persevered. Their lawyer, Andrew Brewin, who later became a member of parliament for the New Democratic Party, went to the Prime Minister. Mr. King offered a characteristically devious suggestion.

BREWIN: I went to Mackenzie King and said, "Now look, we propose to appeal this decision to the Privy Council." At that time the English court was still the final court of appeal for Canadian cases. We thought that taking the case to England was a bit of a disgrace to Canada, since Canada was now a sovereign nation. There was much talk of abolishing appeals to the Privy Council; carrying the case beyond Canada meant washing our dirty linen in public. Why shouldn't the orders be rescinded by the Canadian government simply be-

Andrew Brewin protested the deportation of Japanese-Canadians. In 1945 the government tried to hustle them back to Japan by threatening to investigate their loyalty and revoke their Canadian citizenship.

Barred from voting and from owning farms or houses, nearly 4,000 Japanese chose to leave Canada in 1946.



cause they were not moral? They were unjustifiable, totally unjustifiable. The people to whom they applied had committed no crime. There was nothing against them. Their only fault was being members of the Japanese race. But King said, "Oh, no, Brewin, you take the case over to the Privy Council. It will take a lot of time, and if you win it will be a greater feather in your cap. If you don't win, time will go by and there will be less bitterness. By then public opinion may have changed and it may be all right for us to rescind the orders. It will be easier at that time than if we tried to do it now." So that's exactly what happened. We took the case to the Privy Council, and lost it. The Court held that the government of Canada had the right, under the War Measures Act – although the war was over – to exile Canadian citizens for no reason. But soon after the decision was announced, the government rescinded the order-in-council that would have forcibly deported the Japanese Canadians.

Andrew Brewin regarded this stubborn if belated activity as the one bright spot in an otherwise shameful espisode in Canadian history.

BREWIN: While the case was proceeding we had a great public campaign, and I remember particularly the churches, the trade unions, students, and other groups from across Canada, including British Columbia, all joining together to protest on behalf of the Japanese. Mackenzie King told me that never, on any single subject, had the govern-

Confiscated cars and trucks waiting for auction in Hastings Park. In 1944 three Japanese-Canadians sued the Custodian of Enemy Property for their seized belongings. In September, 1947, the Exchequer Court of Canada dismissed their cases.

ment received more spontaneous letters. He said that the government, members of parliament, and others had received letters from people who felt that this was a basic moral issue, and that Canada's honour was at stake. These protests eventually prevented the government from doing something that was wrong. I think the significant thing is that within a democracy, if people will organize and accept their moral responsibility and are determined about it, they can change the attitudes of government which sometimes tend to be very inhumane.

Even though they weren't deported, the Japanese Canadians had no easy time after the war. They were forbidden to return to their homes in Vancouver and the west-coast towns because the government ruled that, with few exceptions, no Japanese was allowed to live within 100 miles of the Pacific. The families still living in the Okanagan and Kootenay towns – 3,000 to 4,000 people – had to get special permission to move out of British Columbia and if they did move they were forbidden to return. The Japanese who had already chosen to settle in other provinces were also barred from British Columbia. No Japanese was allowed to hold a commercial fishing licence anywhere in Canada.

When they were evacuated, Japanese families had been forbidden to take more than 150 lbs. of luggage. Many had only 24 hours to pack up and get out. They were told that the possessions they left behind would be held in safekeeping for their return. There

was no return. Instead, everything they owned – household goods, houses, farms, fishing boats, businesses – was sold for a fraction of its value.

In April, 1942, for instance, Frances Saito was evacuated with her widowed mother and six brothers and sisters from their seven-room house in Cumberland, Vancouver Island. In order to keep their family together, they chose to go to the sugar beet fields of southern Alberta. Otherwise the boys would have been sent to road camps and the girls and their mother to the housing projects in the interior. Expecting to come back within a year, they left behind their furniture and chinaware. In 1946, they received the proceeds from the sale of their home: $50 for the house, and $8.50 for its contents.

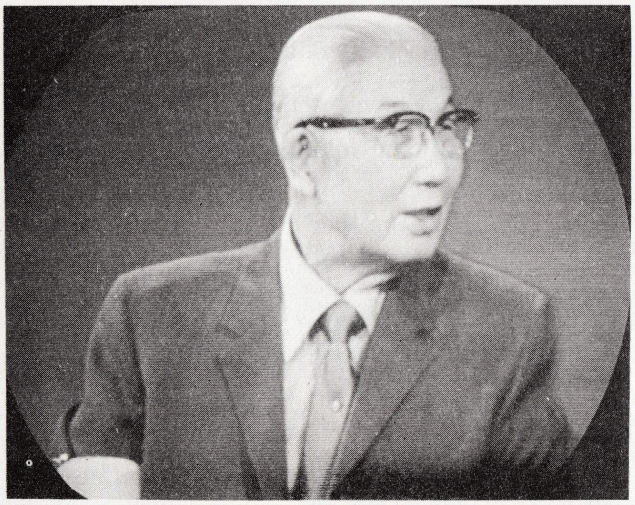
After Tsuguo Mineoka was arrested without warning on the night of the Pearl Harbor attack, his house and land in Steveston were seized by the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property and sold at auction for less than $2,000. His household goods were sold at auction for $150; they were worth far more. He was later allowed an additional $1,500 compensation by the Japanese Property Claims Commission, which was set up in 1946 to review the claims of Japanese who hadn't received fair value for their confiscated property.

Families who had owned farms in the Fraser Valley suffered a crippling loss when their homes were seized. More than 700 farms, totalling 13,000 acres, were sold for $836,256 to the Soldiers' Settlement Board which allotted them to returned veterans after the war. There is evidence that this price was far from fair. A few of the farms bought by the government did not go to veterans and were therefore sold at a profit which in some cases was as much as 700 per cent. One 100-acre farm on Salt Spring Island, which the government sold to itself for $235, fetched $2,000 on the open market.

The stock Japanese storekeepers had to leave behind was often worthless by the time it was evaluated. The owner of a grocery store in the Skeena district, for instance, had to abandon his store and its contents on 24 hours' notice. A year later, when a government representative came to make an inventory, the sugar had spoiled, the tins had rusted, and rats had eaten into the rice bags.

Like Mr. Mineoka, Harry Nobuoka was arrested by the R.C.M.P. on the evening of December 7, 1941, and held in the immigration building in Vancouver before being shipped east to a series of internment camps. With a partner, he owned a thriving wholesale and retail business as a shipper, exporter, and importer of fish. He was chairman of the Japanese Merchants' Association in Vancouver, and a member of the Japanese school board. His wife and five children were sent to Kaslo, and eventually allowed to join him in Toronto in July, 1943. Then in his late 50's, he worked for six years in a shirt factory. Later, he and his wife ran a small neighbourhood grocery store for four years. Still later, he worked as an apartment superintendent until he retired at 70.

Mr. Nobuoka's house in Vancouver was sold far below its true value, and his business was allowed to deteriorate until it was almost worthless. The gov-



Harry Nobuoka, whose life savings were wiped out.

ernment custodian paid the bills, but didn't collect the debts.

NOBUOKA: Somehow or other the custodian neglected to collect the accounts receivable. If people paid their debts voluntarily, the government accepted it, but they never went after the accounts that weren't paid. Then they paid out every penny on the accounts payable, so the business gradually fell to pieces. In April, 1942, they wound up the business. I got nothing out of it.

One out of every four Japanese Canadians who incurred losses was not even eligible to appeal to the Japanese Property Claims Commission. Those whose property was confiscated before the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property was appointed in March, 1942, were not allowed to claim for extra compensation. This included the fishermen whose boats were corralled by the Navy just after Pearl Harbor.

Bill Okada, for instance, never saw his trawler, the *Violet S.,* again. The boat had cost him $2,000 plus the cost of conversion for deep-sea fishing. After it was seized by the Navy, it was sunk by an ice floe, dredged up, repaired, and sold for $1,000. Two hundred dollars of this was charged to expenses. Okada, who had gone into the fishing business in the hope of earning enough money to go to university, ended up with $800.

Later, much later, many Japanese Canadians came to feel that the results of the evacuation were not wholly unfortunate. Cruel as it was at the time, the dispersal of the Japanese across thousands of

SIGNAL
4 LONG 4 SHORT
TK 219
PR 153

When it's salvaged, this Japanese fishing boat won't be worth much to anyone - including its former owner.

miles forced them into the mainstream of Canadian life. They encountered prejudice in eastern Canada: employers who wouldn't hire Japanese labour, landlords who wouldn't rent rooms or apartments to Japanese tenants, cities such as Toronto which at one time wouldn't allow Japanese to buy homes. But, unlike the bitter and sustained hostility of British Columbians, eastern intolerance could be outgrown with time.

In the other provinces the Japanese found better opportunities, if not for themselves, then for their children. Some became teachers and accountants; in British Columbia they would have been allowed to practise these professions only within the Japanese community. Harry Nobuoka, the wholesale fish merchant, was very angry at the way he and the other Japanese were treated in the early 1940's. Later, however, he felt that the Canadian government had inadvertently helped the young Japanese Canadians by forcing them out of British Columbia, where they had no future, and into industrial areas where they could get good jobs and higher education.

NOBUOKA: I think after all that the government did a pretty good thing for those future generations of Japanese. You see, they are growing up to be bigger, and better educated. They can get good positions and they get opportunities opened all over.

A year after the war ended, the Japanese fishermen were allowed to leave the interior housing projects and go back to the coast. In 1947, Japanese Canadians were at last granted the right to vote, and those in eastern Canada and the prairie provinces were allowed to return to British Columbia. But none of the land they had owned was restored to its former owners.

Since the war, many Japanese Canadians have made remarkable contributions to life in Canada. George Tanaka, for instance, is well known in his profession of landscape architect. Raymond Moriyama is the distinguished architect who designed the Ontario Science Centre, the Japanese-Canadian Cultural Centre, and many other buildings. Kiyoshi Izumi has planned several public buildings in Regina. Roy Kiyooka's paintings hang in the National Gallery, and Shizuye Takashima, another Nisei painter, has written the moving story of her wartime experiences in *A Child in Prison Camp.* British Columbian zoologist Dr. David Suzuki has won several awards for his work in genetics. Frank Moritsugu is director of information for the Citizenship Branch of the Ontario Department of Citizenship.

As the irrational terrors of war faded, all but the most bigoted Canadians came to recognize the dignity shown by the Japanese throughout their ordeal. At the opening of the Japanese-Canadian Cultural Centre in Toronto in 1964, Prime Minister Lester Pearson publicly acknowledged that the wartime government had violated the principle of human rights.

What our country and our people did to the Japanese Canadians in 1942 was dead wrong. It was senseless. The Japanese weren't spies or traitors.

Uprooted, robbed, humiliated again and again, they didn't commit a single act of sabotage. Torn apart by memories and anxiety for relatives and friends in Japan, they stayed loyal to Canada. They faithfully obeyed rules about custody, curfews, and official permits – rules set by a government that kept changing its mind and breaking its promises.

In 1941, Canada was running scared. We were at the deepest, darkest point of the most frightening war in history, and we didn't know whether we were going to win it or lose it. Over 2,000 Canadians had already died on the battlefields of France, in the bombed-out shells of London buildings, under the black waters of the North Atlantic. Now we faced a new threat from the far east. Before the year ended nearly 2,000 Canadians were killed or captured when Japanese troops wiped out the British garrison in Hong Kong.

Panic explains our actions, but it doesn't excuse them. We were supposed to be fighting a war to save democracy. The ugly core of Hitler's campaign was a vicious determination to destroy the whole Jewish race. Recognizing this as monstrous insanity, we still allowed our racial prejudice to dictate national policy.

For the Japanese in Canada, the exodus of 1942 changed the course of history for better, for worse, and forever.

For all Canadians, it was a bitter reminder that we carry seeds of envy and contempt that grow swiftly whenever we are too frightened to be fair.

The Japanese-Canadian Cultural Centre in Don Mills, Ont., was planned as a continuing memorial to Canada's Japanese pioneers. Architect Raymond Moriyama was one of the children interned with his family during the war. The $15-million building and its programs have been paid for by Toronto's Japanese community of 12,000. To mark its tenth anniversary Moriyama designed gardens for three surrounding acres of wooded ravine. At the Centre the bitterness of wartime is forgotten. Here Canadians of Japanese and Occidental ancestry come to classes, concerts and festivals to celebrate the arts of a gifted and generous people.

Acknowledgements

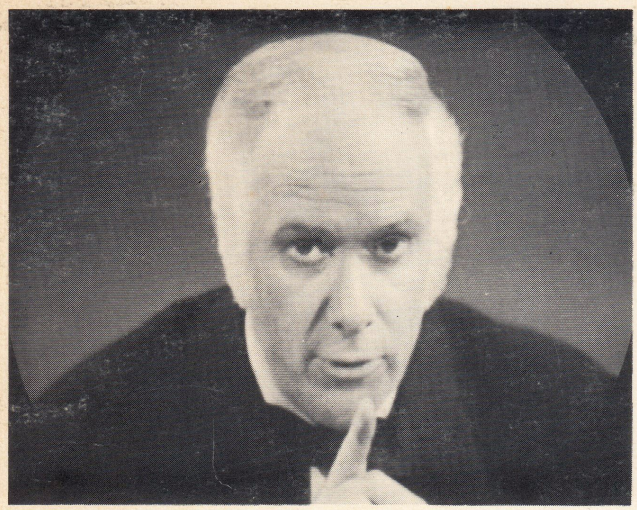
The kind co-operation of the staff of The Pierre Berton Show and Screen Gems (Canada) Limited is gratefully acknowledged.

Picture Credits

Order of appearance in the text is top to bottom, left to right.

Front Cover: Public Archives of Canada
Back Cover: Photography by Ron Vickers

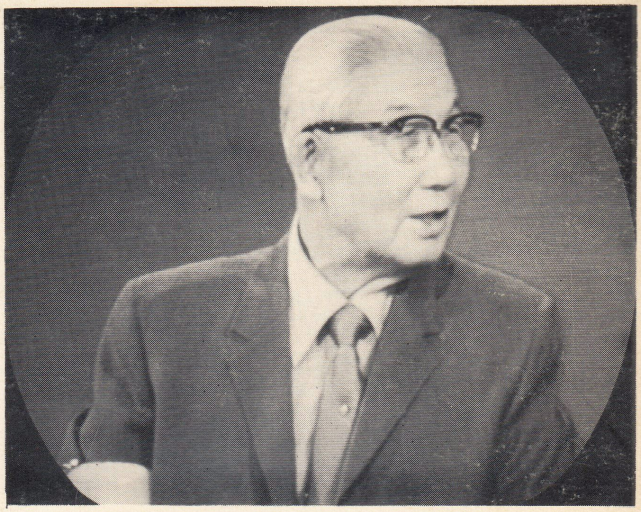
2 Metropolitan Toronto Library Board Picture Collection
6 Miller Services
8/9 Public Archives of Canada
10 Tsuguo Mineoka
11 Public Archives of Canada
12 Vancouver Public Library
13 Culver Pictures (2)
14 Public Archives of Canada
15 Public Archives of Canada
16 University of British Columbia
17 Vancouver Public Library
18 University of British Columbia
19 Vancouver Public Library
20/21 Vancouver Public Library
22 George Tanaka
23 Vancouver Public Library (2)
24 Tak Toyota (through Public Archives of Canada); Public Archives of Canada
25 Public Archives of Canada
26 George Tanaka
27 George Tanaka
29 Public Archives of Canada; Vancouver Public Library; Public Archives of Canada; Public Archives of Canada
31 PAC; PAC; PAC; George Tanaka; PAC; George Tanaka
32 Wide World Photo
33 Wide World Photo
34 *The Globe & Mail*
35 Andrew Brewin
36/37 Public Archives of Canada
38/39 Vancouver Public Library
41 Harry R. Nobuoka
42 Vancouver Public Library
45 Raymond Moriyama (photo Bill Dunn)



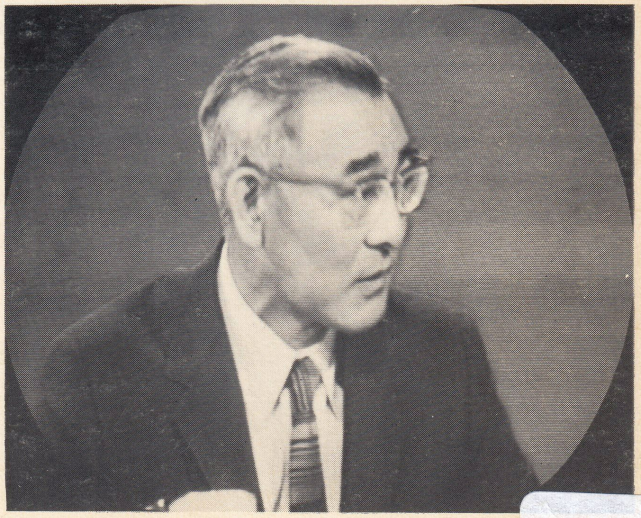
In conversation with Pierre Berton on his "The History We Lived Through" television series, Japanese Canadians recalled the horror and injustice of their expulsion from British Columbia's coast in the 1940's. In a shameful excess, the people of Canada, panicked by fears of sabotage after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, uprooted a whole population, moving innocent people to work camps with no regard for personal rights or family ties. Racist sentiment ran high, ruining businesses, belongings, and lives. A unified and immediate impression of this unpleasant episode in Canadian history is here presented through interviews from the Pierre Berton Show, a wealth of contemporary photographs and archival material, and a factual, forthright commentary by Janice Patton.

McClelland and Stewart Limited
The Canadian Publishers

ISBN: 0-7710-1379-5



Harry Nobuoka



George Tanaka

Other events in recent Canadian history are presented in two other books in this series: *The Sinking of the* I'm Alone and *How the Depression Hit the West.*